VII. *Descriptions of new or little-known species of phytophagous* Coleoptera *from Africa and Madagascar.* By Martin Jacoby, F.E.S.

[Read April 4th, 1888.]

Plate VII.

Sagra opaca, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 7).

Elongate, black, opaque; head minutely punctured; thorax longer than broad, impunctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, the apices impunctate, the striæ slightly approached in pairs.

♂. The intermediate femora dilated into a strong triangular tooth; the posterior ones extending far beyond the elytra, their upper edge deeply channelled at the posterior portion, bounded above by an acute ridge, their base furnished with an ovate tomentose fulvous patch; their lower edge armed with a stout tooth near the apex; posterior tibiæ slender, obsoletely bidentate near their apices. Length, 7—9 lines.

Head very finely punctured at the vertex; antennæ half the length of the body, black, the joints gradually increasing in length, finely punctured; thorax about one-half longer than broad, the anterior angles blunt, but slightly produced, the sides rather concave, the surface impunctate at the disc, the basal portion with a few very minute punctures; elytra not raised at the basal portion, impressed within the shoulder, the punctures slightly approached in pairs, entirely disappearing near the apices, the interstices flat and impunctate without rugosities.

Hab. Manboia, East Africa.

The present species is evidently closely allied to *S. bicolor* and *S. tristis*: from the former it differs in the triangularly dilated and toothed intermediate femora, in the more elongate thorax, and in the shape and structure of the posterior femora, which are proportionately longer and more slender at the base; the first abdominal segment, like that of *S. bicolor*, is longitudinally depressed, but devoid of any fulvous pubescence as in the last-named species; there is also

an entire absence of any metallic colour, which is generally present at the elytra in *S. bicolor*. *S. Kirbyi*, Baly, differs in its general coloration, being obscure olive-green; the elytra are much more distinctly and closely punctured, the punctuation more decidedly geminate, and the interstices are also punctured; the femora are much shorter and less slender, and their upper edge less distinctly channelled. The four specimens contained in my collection are all males; the female is unknown to me.

Lema cribraria, n. s.

Below piceous, above obscure metallic greenish; thorax transversely plicate-rugose; elytra very closely and deeply punctured, the punctures smaller and subconfluent towards the apices.

Var. Elytra fulvous, the sutural and lateral margins obscure æneous, under side fulvous. Length, 3½ lines.

Head with a few punctures at the vertex, the latter divided by a deep longitudinal groove; eyes very large and prominent, deeply notched; clypeus broadly triangular, black, with some transversely-placed punctures; antennæ stout, black, not extending much beyond the base of the elytra, the third and fourth joints nearly equal, the following dilated; thorax slightly longer than broad, moderately constricted at the middle, the entire surface transversely and irregularly rugose, without punctures, the space near the base with more distinct and contiguous strigæ; scutellum slightly emarginate at the apex; elytra cylindrical, of an obscure greenish-æneous colour, closely and deeply punctured, the punctuation only arranged in regular rows near the suture, the rest divided (more distinctly at the sides) by transversely-raised intervals, the punctuation becoming very irregular, finer, and nearly confluent near the apex, where they again assume the position of rows near the sides, the interstices being there raised and connected with those to be seen near the suture. Under side and legs piceous.

Hab. Cameroons, W. Africa; Delagoa Bay (var.), (*Mrs. Monteiro*), (my collection).

This species, although closely allied to *L. Dregei*, *L. australis*, and *L. azurea*, seems to differ from all in the punctuation of the elytra, which is much more closely placed, and consisting of about twelve rows of punctures, which towards the apex become very small and irregular, often confluent; the elytra have no trace

of a basal depression, and are convex and subcylindrical. In all the allied species the elytra have ten rows of deep and for the most part regularly-placed punctures. Their epipleuræ in the present species are often obscure piceous, as is also the extreme base of the thorax.

Lema apicicornis, n. s.

Black; the head, the basal and two apical joints of the antennæ, and the thorax, fulvous; elytra metallic-blue, deeply depressed below the base; abdomen fulvous. Length, 2½ lines.

Head impunctate, without frontal elevations; eyes very large, but slightly notched; clypeus black at its lower portion; antennæ half the length of the body, black, the two basal and the two apical joints fulvous; thorax about as broad as long, rather deeply constricted at the middle, the anterior angles slightly tuberculiform, the basal sulcation deep and placed at some distance from the basal margin, the surface without punctures; scutellum fulvous; elytra with the basal portion strongly raised and bounded behind by an oblique depression extending from within the shoulders to the suture, the punctuation strong anteriorly, gradually diminishing towards the apices, the interstices nearly flat, the ninth stria not interrupted at the middle, the lateral margin with a deep longitudinal depression below the shoulders, very strongly punctured within this depression; breast and legs black; abdomen fulvous.

Hab. Old Calabar. A single specimen in my collection.

Allied to *L. rubricollis*, Klug, but differing in the colour of the head and that of the antennæ.

Lema laticollis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 1).

Black; thorax fulvous, scarcely constricted; elytra deeply punctate-striate, pale fulvous, each elytron with six black spots (1, 2, 1, 1, 1); legs fulvous, spotted with black. Length, 2 lines.

Head sparingly clothed with very short golden hairs, the vertex black, spotted with fulvous at the sides and at the middle, the latter divided by a deep longitudinal groove, the frontal elevations absent; eyes deeply notched, with the usual grooves near their inner margins, lower part of the face fulvous; labrum black; antennæ short and very robust, the four lower joints very small, transverse, the following joints equal, broader than long, opaque, and pubescent; thorax nearly square-shaped, the sides but slightly

constricted at the middle, the basal sulcation scarcely indicated, the disc with a few minute punctures placed longitudinally at the middle; scutellum black; elytra with very deep and regularly-placed punctures, the interstices costate at the sides, each elytron with six black spots, of which one is placed at the shoulder, one at the sides below the base, another in a transverse line with the last near the suture, a fourth at the middle, the fifth below the latter near the suture, and the sixth near the apex; under side black, finely pubescent, the sides and margins of the abdominal segments fulvous; legs short and robust, fulvous; the knees, the apices of the tibiæ and tarsi, black.

Hab. Delagoa Bay. A single specimen was obtained by Mrs. Monteiro (my collection).

Colasposoma foveipenne, n. s.

Metallic cupreous or blue; the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tarsi black; head finely rugose-punctate; thorax closely and finely punctured; elytra more strongly but as closely punctured, with a deep greenish fovea below the base. Length, 2—2½ lines.

Head flat, extremely closely and finely semirugose-punctate, the clypeus margined with metallic-green, its lower edge deeply concave-emarginate; labrum piceous; antennæ black, the first joint metallic-green above, the following two joints fulvous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides rather evenly rounded, the posterior margin strongly produced and rounded at the middle, the surface closely and finely punctured throughout, the punctuation more crowded and of more elongate shape towards the sides, the disc reddish or cupreous, the margins narrowly metallic-green; scutellum with a few fine punctures; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation arranged in very close irregular rows, the shoulders prominent; below the base a deep oblique fovea is placed, extending more feebly towards the shoulders and deeply punctured within; the sutural and lateral margins are also narrowly metallic-green; the under side and legs are coloured like the upper surface; the femora have a minute tooth.

Hab. Madagascar (my collection).

The close and fine punctuation of the head and thorax, the prominent median lobe of the posterior margin of the latter, and the deep elytral fovea in connection with the general coloration, separate the present

insect from its other African allies. The variety does not differ except in the entirely dark blue colour.

Colasposoma humerale, n. s.

Metallic green or blue; antennæ and legs testaceous, the 7th and 8th joints of the former fuscous; thorax very closely and finely punctured; elytra closely and more strongly punctured, the shoulders prominent and smooth, bounded by a deep transverse depression. Length, 2½ lines.

Head closely and finely punctured, strigose at the vertex, the lower part separated from the front by a shallow sinuate groove; the clypeus punctured and strigose at the base; labrum piceous; palpi fulvous; antennæ long and slender, testaceous, the seventh and eighth and the apical joint fuscous, the third very long and slender; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the entire surface covered with very fine, closely approached, and partly oblong punctures, not stronger at the sides than at the disc; elytra closely and much more strongly punctured, the entire humeral callus prominent and swollen, bounded within and below by a deep depression, which in the green specimens is of a metallic-blue colour; the sutural and lateral margins are also narrowly metallic-blue; legs testaceous; abdomen piceous.

Hab. Madagascar (my collection).

Principally distinguished by the colour of the antennæ and legs, and the prominent shoulders in connection with the fine and evenly punctured thorax.

Chrysomela (*Polysticta*) *madagascariensis*, n. s. (Pl. VII., figs. 6, 6*a*).

Broadly rounded, very convex, black; thorax very transverse, piceous; elytra obscure testaceous, closely punctate-striate. Length, 4 lines.

Head flattened, scarcely visibly punctate, nearly black; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the five last joints gradually transversely widened; thorax at least three times broader than long, the sides narrowed towards the apex, slightly rounded, the anterior margin deeply concave, the sides with some rather strong punctures, the middle of the disc impunctate, brownish piceous; scutellum triangular, smooth, piceous; elytra very convex towards the middle, deflexed from there to the apex, where they are gradually narrowed, obscure fulvous or testaceous, impressed with closely approached rows of distinct punctures, which somewhat approach in pairs towards the

sides, a narrow space in front of the lateral margin impunctate; under side and legs black; abdomen obscure fulvous; prosternum oblong, slightly narrowed at the middle, longitudinally depressed; claws simple.

Hab. Madagascar (my collection).

This species, at present the only representative of the genus known from Madagascar, is at once distinguished from any other of its allies by the peculiar transversely-shaped and short thorax, giving it the appearance of a *Coccinella*, although peculiarly unadorned in regard to its coloration.

Oedionychis madagascariensis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 3).

Testaceous; the three apical joints of the antennæ, the scutellum, breast, and the femora, black; thorax impunctate; elytra minutely punctured, depressed below the base. Length, 4 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely impressed between the eyes; the clypeus raised into an acute triangular point between the antennæ; palpi testaceous, the apical joint piceous; antennæ slender, nearly half the length of the body, testaceous, the apical three joints black; third joint twice as long as the second; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, narrowed towards the front, the sides nearly straight, rather broadly flattened, the anterior angles produced, the posterior margin broadly rounded at the middle, the disc entirely impunctate, slightly convex near the posterior angles; scutellum black; elytra scarcely widened towards the apex, transversely depressed below the base, and longitudinally in front of the lateral margin, the surface very minutely and rather closely punctured; femora and the upper side of the tarsi black; claw-joint more or less fulvous.

Hab. Matanga, Madagascar.

The single specimen contained in my collection differs entirely from the other three or four species known from Madagascar on account of the differently structured head and thorax and the coloration, principally in regard to the antennæ, scutellum, breast, and legs.

Blepharida nigromaculata, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 5).

Dark fulvous; thorax flavous at the sides, impressed with short anterior and basal grooves; elytra flavous, deeply punctate-striate, with eight or nine spots on the disc, and some others at the lateral margins, black. Length, 3 lines.

Head flat, with a few fine punctures, and two short longitudinal grooves between the eyes; antennæ entirely fulvous, only extending to the base of the elytra; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded before the middle, the posterior margin very slightly oblique at the sides and but little produced at the middle; the surface impunctate, obscure pale fulvous, the sides more or less bright flavous; at the sides of the anterior margin a short but deep and slightly curved groove runs downwards towards the middle; another very short groove in a line with the anterior one is placed at the posterior margin; elytra with the punctures slightly placed in pairs and of dark fulvous colour, the interstices flavous and spotted with black; of these spots one is placed on the shoulders, two transversely on the basal margin, one near the suture at the junction of the first and second row of punctures, another below the middle near the suture between the first and third row of punctures, two others lower downwards; the third and fourth rows of punctures and the fifth to the eighth rows are also connected by black spots below the base and below the middle, and five spots of variable shape and sizes are placed along the lateral margin, corresponding partly with similar spots at the elytral epipleuræ; under side dark fulvous, finely pubescent; the posterior femora very strongly dilated and incrassate; prosternum straight at its base.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*), (my collection).

The elytral spots vary greatly in different individuals, but are always placed in the same positions as given above; they are more or less connected with each other, and appear generally as an interrupted transverse short band below the middle, when looked at with the naked eye, the other spots being still more separated.

Blepharida laterimaculata, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 9).

Testaceous; antennæ and legs fulvous; thorax with two deep anterior depressions, obsoletely spotted with fulvous; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices costate, the lateral margin spotted with fulvous. Length, 3 lines.

Head rather closely punctured between the eyes, with two short perpendicular grooves in front of the antennæ; the latter short, fulvous; thorax three times broader than long, the sides rounded or subangulate in front, narrowly margined, the anterior angles subtuberculiform, the posterior margin obliquely shaped at each side, its median lobe broadly rounded, the surface rather flattened

and impunctate, flavous or testaceous, obsoletely blotted with fulvous; at each side a deep but short fovea is placed; elytra longitudinally costate throughout, the interstices deeply punctate-striate; a row of spots is placed at the lateral margin, commencing at the shoulder; prosternum, with its base, truncate.

Hab. South Africa. Three specimens are contained in my collection.

Blepharida ornaticollis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 8).

Fulvous; above flavous; head closely punctured; thorax with one anterior and two posterior grooves, fulvous, the sides and a central stripe flavous; elytra closely punctate-striate, a spot at each shoulder, two at the sides, one near the apex, two or three sutural spots, and the striæ, dark fulvous. Length, 3 lines.

Head convex at the vertex, closely and finely rugose-punctate; antennæ fulvous or flavous, extending slightly beyond the thorax, the third joint more slender and longer than the rest; thorax three times broader than long, strongly rounded at the sides near the middle, the anterior angles produced, with a deep transverse groove near the anterior and two equally deep and sinuate grooves near the posterior margin; at the sides are similar grooves running parallel with the lateral margin; all these grooves are of a dark fulvous colour, as well as two broad irregularly-shaped bands placed at the sides; these bands are deeply but narrowly indented at their inner and outer margins, and impressed with deep but irregularly-placed punctures; a small spot near the anterior angles and a short stripe at the middle of the disc completes the design of the thorax; scutellum piceous; elytra flavous, deeply punctate-striate, the punctures dark fulvous, the sutural stripe extending to near the middle; a piceous or fulvous spot is placed at the shoulder; one at the middle of the lateral margin, another in the same line at the middle of the disc, and a fourth near the apex; besides these spots the suture has four or five spots placed at unequal distances, some others are situated below the middle at the lateral margin and the epipleuræ; below dark fulvous, finely pubescent.

Hab. Africa. Three specimens are contained in my collection.

The spotted thorax and the position of the elytral spots separates *B. ornaticollis* from other African species previously described.

Blepharida intermedia, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 4).

Dark fulvous; the seven apical joints of the antennæ black; thorax flavous, with two broad bands and a central stripe fulvous; elytra deeply punctate-striate, flavous, the suture with four, the disc with about eight or nine dark fulvous spots or bands. Length, 4 lines.

Head extremely closely and finely rugose-punctate; fulvous; palpi flavous, long and slender; antennæ extending beyond the base of the elytra, the four first joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax about three times broader than long, the sides angulate before the middle, concave towards the base, the anterior and posterior angles obliquely cut, the posterior margin sinuate at each side, and accompanied, like the anterior margin, by a narrow but deep transverse groove; an oblique row of deep punctures is placed near the anterior angles at each side, sending off a short branch upwards and a longer one towards the middle of the disc; the surface is further impressed with smaller punctures within and larger ones near the sides, the latter have a broad fulvous band of irregular shape, not extending to the lateral margin; a short longitudinal stripe is also placed between these two bands at the base, some smaller piceous spots are seen at the anterior margin; scutellum flavous, margined with fulvous; elytra flavous, with ten rows of closely approached piceous punctures, the first short; at the base four piceous spots are placed in a transverse line, of which the one at the shoulder is in the shape of a narrow longitudinal stripe; a transverse broader band, strongly narrowed at the sides, occupies the middle of the disc; below this band two more spots occupy the lateral and some others the apical margin, another larger subquadrate spot is further placed near the apex of each elytron; the suture is also furnished with four transversely-shaped short spots or bands, of which one surrounds the scutellum, one is placed before, another below the middle and the fourth near the apex; these sutural spots are here and there connected with those on the disc by short transverse lines, forming a kind of network near the apex; under side covered with fine and short silvery pubescence; the anterior tarsi in the male insect dilated; prosternum rather convex, subtruncate at its apex.

Hab. Mombas, Zanzibar (my collection).

Cladocera nigripennis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 2).

Broadly oblong-ovate, robust, flavous; the base of the head, antennæ, the apices of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi, black;

thorax finely punctured; elytra black, closely semirugose-punctate. Length, 6 lines.

♂. Head rather remotely but distinctly punctured at the vertex, the latter black; the lower portion of the face flavous; the space between the eyes impressed with two short foveæ and a few deep punctures; antennæ simple, half the length of the body, black, the basal joint fulvous below, the fourth joint longer than the others, the intermediate joints slightly widened, robust; thorax three times broader than long, the sides but slightly rounded towards the apex, the anterior angles produced towards the head, the posterior margin sinuate at each side, the surface with several irregular depressions, unevenly punctured throughout, flavous; scutellum flavous; elytra broad, robust, closely punctured, the sides finely rugose, the interstices also covered with minute punctures; below flavous, the sides of the breast, the upper margin, and the apices of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi, black; anterior tarsi of the male dilated.

Hab. Nguru, Central Africa. A single male specimen is contained in my collection.

Cladocera zanzibarica, n. s.

Black; the lower part of the face and the thorax flavous; antennæ with triangularly dilated joints; elytra black, finely rugose-punctate, the lateral margin narrowly fulvous. Length, 5 lines.

♀. Head impressed with oblong punctures at the sides of the vertex, the latter black, the lower portion flavous, with some deep punctures between the eyes; antennæ short, not extending much beyond the base of the elytra, black, the fourth and following joints triangularly dilated; the thorax of the same shape as *C. nigripennis*, and punctured in the same way; scutellum flavous; elytra finely rugosely punctured throughout, their extreme lateral margin and their epipleuræ fulvous; under side and legs black; the margins of the abdominal segments fulvous; the pygidium flavous above.

Hab. Zanzibar.

This species, of which a single female specimen is contained in my collection, is very closely allied to the preceding one, but represents, I believe, a distinct form, on account of the shape of the antennæ, which probably have their joints serrate in the male insect; other differences are to be found in the entirely black under side and legs, and in the fulvous elytral margins.

AETHONEA, *Baly.*

The anterior coxal cavities in this genus are closed; this and the mucronate posterior tibiæ would place *Aethonea* in the twentieth group of Chapuis' arrangement, the *Scrmylinæ*. The serrate antennæ seem to be peculiar to the male sex only, at least in the species here described. *Ootheca serricornis*, Thoms., belongs doubtless to this genus.

Aethonea variabilis, n. s. (Pl. VII., figs. 14, 15).

Fulvous; the antennæ (the three basal joints excepted), the femora, and tibiæ partly, black; thorax finely, elytra closely, punctured, the latter with four small black spots placed transversely.

Var. *a*. The sides of the thorax and the lateral margin of the elytra below the middle black.

Var. *b*. Elytra black, the shoulders and the suture fulvous.

Var. *c*. Elytra entirely black.

Var. *d*. Elytra without any black markings (*A. Murrayi?*, Baly). Length, 4—4½ lines.

Head with a few fine punctures, longitudinally grooved at the middle; antennæ half the length of the body, the second and third joints very small, equal, the fourth longer than the three preceding joints together, the third and the five following joints serrate in the male, simple in the female; thorax at least three times broader than long, the sides rounded, the posterior margin somewhat obliquely shaped at the angles, nearly straight at the middle, the surface with some fine rather scattered punctures; elytra convex, scarcely widened posteriorly, longitudinally depressed within the shoulders, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation close and here and there arranged in rows, the interstices slightly rugose, and forming occasionally narrow smooth longitudinal ridges; under side and legs variable in colour.

Hab. Old Calabar, Maemba, West Africa (my collection).

In a single female specimen, which agrees in most respects with the males, the antennæ are simple, the third joint is slightly longer than the second, and the fourth as long as the three preceding joints; the apical joints are distinctly shorter. In this specimen the thorax has a black band at each side, and a similar band is placed from the middle of the lateral margin to

the apex of each elytron; the two black spots of the latter are present, as in the other specimens; the sides of the breast, the abdomen, and the tibiæ are more or less stained with piceous. In the var. *c*, which does not materially differ from the normal forms, the entire elytra are black and rather more finely punctured. Mr. Baly, in his diagnosis of the genus, gives the antennæ as nearly equal to the body in length; this is not the case with any of the male specimens before me, in which the antennæ do not exceed half the length.

Mesodonta submetallica, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 10).

Metallic green or blue; antennæ black, the apical joints dilated; thorax with several depressions, rugose-punctate; elytra fulvous, with a metallic gloss, finely and closely rugose. Length, 4—4½ lines.

Head metallic blue, strongly rugose; labrum testaceous; palpi fulvous; antennæ nearly half the length of the body, black, the third joint the longest, the fifth to the terminal joints gradually shortened and dilated; thorax transverse, the sides deflexed, the lateral margins nearly straight, the posterior angles oblique, the surface with a depression near the anterior margin and another one of oblique shape at each side, bright metallic-blue or green, closely and strongly punctured and rugose; scutellum broad, metallic violaceous, punctured; elytra dark fulvous, with a slight purplish gloss, extremely finely and closely punctured and rugose, their epipleuræ indistinct below the middle; legs robust, metallic bluish; tibiæ channelled; the first joint of the posterior tarsi rather shorter than the two following joints together; claws bifid; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. N'gami, Zambesi, Africa (my collection).

The dilated terminal joints of the antennæ, the impressed thorax, channelled tibiæ, and bifid claws seem to me to place the present insect in *Mesodonta*; the male does not, however, possess the spine at the intermediate tibiæ, as in *M. marginata*, Baly.

Otacilus, n. g. (*Galerucinæ*).

Body elongate; antennæ filiform, the third joint one-half longer than the second; thorax transverse, the posterior margin rounded, the sides narrowed towards the apex; surface without depressions; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ narrow, continued

below the middle; legs elongate; all the tibiæ with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Amongst the genera with closed coxal cavities *Otacilus* would perhaps best be placed amongst the *Sermylinæ*, on account of the mucronate tibiæ; from *Merista*, which has also bifid claws, the genus differs in the longer third joint of the antennæ, in the more transversely and different shape of the thorax, and in the parallel, not posteriorly dilated elytra. I would have considered the present genus identical with *Malaconida*, Fairm., had not the author described the tibiæ as unarmed, and the second and third joint of the antennæ as equal.

Otacilus fulvus, n. s.

Fulvous; the antennæ, the apices of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi, black; thorax and elytra closely punctured. Length, 4—4½ lines.

Head with a few fine punctures between the eyes and deeply transversely grooved; the frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised; the clypeus narrow, triangular; palpi piceous; antennæ about half the length of the body, black, the third joint one-half longer than the second, the following joints elongate (the terminal ones broken off). Thorax transverse, the sides rounded before the middle, the anterior angles tuberculiform, the anterior and posterior margins parallel, the latter rounded, the surface impressed with small and smaller punctures, closely arranged, a narrow space at the middle more or less smooth; elytra elongate, the sides rather strongly deflexed, the surface very closely, finely, and evenly punctured; under side and legs fulvous, the apices of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi black.

Hab. Madagascar.

The three specimens which are contained in my collection are probably all females.

Spilocephalus, n. g. (*Galerucinæ*).

Body elongate; antennæ robust, the second joint short, the third slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax transverse, with two transverse depressions; elytra closely punctured and transversely rugose, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; legs unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Type. *Spilocephalus viridipennis.*

This genus will enter the group of *Platyxanthinæ*, on account of the characters pointed out above; it seems nearly allied to *Stenoplatys* and *Metrioidea*, but differs from the former in the short and robust antennæ, the want of elytral depressions, and the general narrower and elongate shape; from *Metrioidea* the genus differs equally in the shorter antennæ and metatarsus of the posterior legs.

Spilocephalus viridipennis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 12).

Fulvous; the base of the head metallic-green; thorax biimpressed, punctured posteriorly; scutellum black; elytra bright metallic-green, closely rugose and punctured. Length, 3½ lines.

Head slightly longer than broad, finely punctured at the vertex, the latter metallic-green, the lower portion fulvous; the space between the eyes deeply transversely grooved; the clypeus triangular, with a distinct central ridge, its lower edge concave; antennæ robust, less than half the length of the body, the lower joints fulvous, the others more or less fuscous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded or nearly subangulate at the middle, distinctly narrowed towards the base, the posterior margin slightly rounded and sinuate, the disc deeply transversely depressed, the depression interrupted medially, distinctly punctured, the anterior portion scarcely visibly punctate; scutellum triangular, black, smooth; elytra metallic-green, the punctuation arranged in very closely approached rows, the interspaces everywhere transversely rugose; legs and under side fulvous.

Hab. South Africa (my collection).

Hallirhotius, n. g.

Body elongate; antennæ filiform, slender, the third and following joints elongate; palpi very long and slender; thorax transversely subquadrate; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Type. *Hallirhotius africanus.*

In general appearance *Hallirhotius* agrees with *Malacosoma*, from which the bifid claws at once separate it; the palpi are unusually long, and the thorax is strongly transverse but subquadrate.

Hallirhotius africanus, n. s.

Testaceous or fulvous; the terminal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi more or less fuscous or black; thorax very finely punctured; elytra metallic-bluish green, finely punctured, their apices fulvous. Length, 3½ lines.

Head broad at the base, the vertex convex, fulvous, very finely punctured, with an obsolete longitudinal central groove; eyes moderate; apex of jaws black; palpi long and slender, fulvous, the terminal joint long and acutely pointed; antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body, black, the three basal joints fulvous; the third and following joints long and slender in the male, shorter in the female; thorax nearly three times broader than long, all the margins nearly straight, the angles obtusely thickened, the surface somewhat convex, without depressions, and finely punctured; scutellum fulvous; elytra nearly parallel, the base rather elevated, depressed below and within the shoulders, the surface very closely and distinctly punctured, metallic dark blue, the apex with a triangular-shaped flavous spot; under side and legs fulvous or flavous.

Hab. Zanzibar and Central Africa (my collection).

Schematizella, n. g. (*Galerucinæ*).

Body oblong; antennæ dilated at the terminal joints; thorax transverse, the sides subangulate, the angles acute, produced; elytra rugosely punctured, their epipleuræ extremely narrow; tibiæ simple, unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws bifid; the anterior coxal cavities open.

The widened terminal joints of the antennæ, the shape of the thorax, scarcely visible elytral epipleuræ, and the bifid claws form a number of characters which allow of a comparatively easy recognition of the present genus amongst the numerous *Galerucidæ*.

Schematizella viridis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 11).

Flavous; the six or seven terminal joints of the antennæ black; the base of the head and the thorax green, rugosely punctured; elytra opaque, green, finely rugose, the lateral margin narrowly flavous. Length, 3—3½ lines.

Head strongly rugose at the vertex, the latter metallic-green; lower part of the face flavous; the clypeus forming a narrow

transversely-raised ridge; palpi flavous, the terminal joint conical, longer than the preceding one; antennæ less than half the length of the body, the first joint dilated, rather short, the second ovate, short, the third more than twice the length of the second, the rest gradually shortened and widened, the four lower joints flavous, the others black; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides obtusely angulate before the middle, the angles tuberculiform, flavous, the posterior margin straight, the entire surface strongly rugose, bright green, subopaque; scutellum flavous, slightly pubescent; elytra without basal depression, parallel, much more finely and evenly rugose throughout; under side and legs flavous.

Hab. Cameroons, Africa (my collection).

Apophylia smaragdipennis, n. s. (Pl. VII., fig. 13).

Obscure purplish or greenish black; antennæ, lower part of the face, and legs, flavous; above metallic-green, finely punctured and transversely wrinkled. Length, 2—3 lines.

Head broad at the base, minutely granulate and punctured; the frontal tubercles ovate, strongly raised, lower part of the face and the labrum flavous; antennæ more than half the length of the body, fulvous, the first joint strongly thickened, club-shaped, the third one-half longer, the terminal joints more slender and elongate; thorax transverse, the sides rounded and narrowed towards the base, the anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, the sides finely margined and rather deflexed, the extreme lateral margin and the under side flavous, the disc metallic-green, finely punctured and transversely strigose, with a short transverse depression near the anterior margin; scutellum rather broad, trigonate; elytra narrowly parallel, finely transversely wrinkled throughout, their epipleuræ broad at the base, gradually narrowed towards the middle; under side covered with fine silky pubescence, metallic-greenish or purplish; legs flavous, the four anterior tibiæ mucronate, the posterior ones unarmed; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. South Africa, Cape Town (my collection).

This is probably the *A. smaragdina*, Dej., of which Chapuis, in his diagnosis of the genus, speaks, and which served him for the type, but I can find no published description of the species. The generic characters, as pointed out by Chapuis, are all present in the insect before me, but some slight differences are noticeable. Chapuis gives the fourth joint of the antennæ as the

longest, and the following joints as gradually shorter: in my specimens the third and following joints are very nearly equal. The thorax in all has a short transverse depression near the anterior margin; Chapuis, however, gives the thorax as convex and without depression; it may be therefore that he had another species before him. *A. smaragdipennis* differs somewhat in shape, some specimens being shorter and more dilated posteriorly than the others. The sides of the thorax in most specimens are narrowly margined with flavous, as well as its under side; in others this colour is absent, but these specimens do not seem to differ in other respects. The species does not seem to be an uncommon one in South Africa.

Notes.

Hovalia, Fairmaire (1884) = *Alphidia*, Clark, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (1865).

Tropidophora tripartita, Thoms., Arch. Ent., ii., 1858, seems identical with *Physoma Dohrni*, Chap. The species is placed in Gemminger's Catalogue amongst the *Galerucinæ*, but Thomson mentions distinctly the "enormously" dilated posterior femora.

Ootheca cyaneovittata, Fairm. ('Naturaliste,' 1880). This insect cannot find its place in *Ootheca*, if *O. mutabilis* is looked upon as the type; it differs totally in general shape, in the structure of the thorax, want of elytral epipleuræ beyond the middle, and the much longer first joint of the posterior tarsi.

Explanation of Plate VII.

Fig. 1. *Lema laticollis.*
2. *Cladocera nigripennis.*
3. *Oedionychis madagascariensis.*
4. *Blepharida intermedia.*
5. ,, *nigromaculata.*
6. *Chrysomela madagascariensis*; 6*a*, side-view.
7. *Sagra opaca.*
8. *Blepharida ornaticollis.*
9. ,, *laterimaculata.*
10. *Mesodonta submetallica.*
11. *Schematizella viridis.*
12. *Spilocephalus viridipennis.*
13. *Apophylia smaragdipennis.*
14, 15. *Aethonca variabilis.*